

60,298-397; ST 231

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace paragraph [16] on page 4 with the following paragraph:

- [16] Figure 1 shows a scroll compressor 20 incorporating a non-orbiting scroll 22 interfitted with an orbiting scroll 24. As is known, a shaft 26 drives the orbiting scroll 24. The shaft 26 is driven by a motor rotor 28 that is driven by a motor stator 30. As known, windings 32 on the stator 30 are associated with a motor protector 34. The motor protector 34 is shown schematically. Refrigerant enters a chamber surrounding the motor and protector through the suction tube 36. During operation of the scroll compressor shown in Figure 1, the suction refrigerant entering the compressor through the suction tube 36 will pass over the protector 34 and its holder 35, cooling the protector. The purpose is to cool the motor. However, should the mass flow of refrigerant decrease, as would be the case in a loss of charge situation, then heat transfer will also decrease. At that time, the motor protector is likely to reach its trigger temperature – a predetermined condition that may be settable to the overload parameters of the motor. Reaching this condition stops operation of the motor. At this point, signaling device 40 activates, signaling the motor to be in an overload condition. As can be seen, the motor, scroll element and motor protector are all within a housing 41 whereas the signaling device 40 is positioned outwardly of the housing 41. Although not shown in this figure, there would need to be appropriate sealing to insure that the connection of the signaling device 40 is fluid type. The invention thereby serves as an alert that protector 34 has triggered, preventing the misdiagnosis of the motor or compressor as a malfunctioning unit. As shown in Figure 1, signaling device 40 may be a lighting element 44 that illuminates upon the meeting of the predetermined condition, such as a trigger temperature. It could also be a terminal post or posts, 41a first terminal post 101 and a second terminal post 105 where the service technician could check the circuit continuity of the overload protector, as shown in Figure 3.